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COOPERATION AND COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES AND OTHER ENTITIES

Activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and other institutes, including the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report presents information on the progress achieved in respect of the activities carried out in 1994 by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the affiliated regional institutes and the associate institutes and centres which together comprise the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report has been prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 1992/22, section IV, and 1994/21, with a view to facilitating the worldwide coordination of activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice. It contains an overview of the progress achieved in respect of the work and activities carried out in 1994 by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), the affiliated regional institutes and associated institutes and centres, which together comprise the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.

2. The present report, which follows the format of previous reports on the subject, has been prepared on the basis of contributions received from the institutes. In the present report, reference is made to the institutes' activities related to the priority themes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme for the period 1992-1996.

3. In Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22, section VI, adopted on the recommendation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its first session, the Council determined that the following priority themes should guide the work of the Commission in the development of a detailed programme for the period 1992-1996:

(a) National and transnational crime, organized crime, economic crime, including money-laundering, and the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment (referred to in the present document as "priority theme A");

(b) Crime prevention in urban areas, juvenile and violent criminality (referred to in the present document as "priority theme B");

(c) Efficiency, fairness and improvement in the management and administration of criminal justice and related systems, with due emphasis on the strengthening of national capacities in developing countries for the regular collection, collation, analysis and utilization of data in the development and implementation of appropriate policies (referred to in the present document as "priority theme C").

I. MATTERS DRAWN TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMISSION

4. The United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network continues to deliver numerous and varied programme services throughout the various regions. The regional institutes have attempted to focus on the priority themes identified by the Commission. Moreover, they have readjusted their activities, as has the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat, so as to respond more appropriately to the needs expressed by States, particularly in terms of more operational-type technical assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. Despite the increasing demands made on it, without the human and financial resources needed to match them, the network has continued, as far as possible, to support and reinforce the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme.

5. When considering the present report on activities undertaken by the institutes subsequent to the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Commission may wish to consider how the network of institutes could best deploy its programme assistance activities in implementation of the mandates deriving from the Ninth Congress. With a view to improving coordination, the Commission may wish to review the type of programme activity hitherto

undertaken by the institutes and the adjustments that would be needed in the light of the new legislative directives to be adopted at the Ninth Congress.

6. As the network of institutes continues to absorb new activities on the basis of additional mandates, it would also be appropriate to consider the levels of programme resources and expenditure for present activities and probable requirements for additional ones. If the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme is to continue to rely on its network of institutes to undertake complementary and support activities, this question will need to be dealt with immediately, that is to say, after the Ninth Congress has taken place, when the phase of joint complementary implementation of its mandates is being planned.

7. It may be recalled that Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1994/21, strongly recommended that the statute of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders be revised; requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session* and to the Commission at its fourth session on the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Commission to keep the functioning and programme of work of the Institute under active review, aiming at integrating it fully into the overall crime prevention and criminal justice programme.

8. The attention of the Commission is drawn to the precarious financial situation of the African Institute, which can only continue to serve the various needs of the African countries if stable funding is ensured.

9. The Commission is invited to take action on the selection of three persons to fill the vacancies on the Board of Trustees of UNICRI from the list of nominees contained in document E/CN.15/1995/9/Add.1.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERREGIONAL CRIME AND JUSTICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

10. UNICRI, a United Nations interregional institute established by the Economic and Social Council, has continued to carry out a wide range of activities, focusing on action-oriented research, particularly on issues of concern to developing countries.

1. Research and project activities

11. The following research and project-related activities were carried out by UNICRI during the reporting period:

(a) A project outline on organized crime has been prepared, and a project document on anti-corruption strategies, including the collection of case-studies and the development of training modules, submitted to the United States Department of State for possible funding (priority theme A);

(b) Substantive and organizational work in connection with the preparations for the Ninth Congress workshop entitled "Environmental protection at the national and international levels: potentials and limits of criminal justice", was carried out in cooperation with the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, the African Institute for the Prevention of

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*For the report submitted in compliance with this request, see the report of the Secretary-General on the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/49/712).

Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Australian Institute of Criminology, the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council and the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law. In March 1994, a second meeting of experts was held at Stevenson, Washington. That was followed by the Convention, at Portland, Oregon, from 19 to 23 March 1994, of an International Meeting of Experts on the Use of Criminal Sanctions in the Protection of the Environment, Internationally, Domestically and Regionally, which was organized by UNICRI and the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Policy (priority theme A);

(c) A project outline on discrimination against Gypsy children was prepared; it was approved as an independent part of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) global project on discrimination against children and families of minority groups and indigenous people;

(d) In connection with the UNICRI international survey on probation systems, information was collected on 10 jurisdictions, and the results were incorporated in a publication (priority theme C);

(e) The international victimization survey, funded by Canada, was conducted at Beijing. Meetings were held at Rome and The Hague to consider carrying out the survey in selected developing nations and countries in transition, to be sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands (priority theme C);

(f) Activities carried out in implementation of a project on criminal victimization in the developing world included the editing of national reports, preparation of city profiles and data analysis. Publication is envisaged in the near future (priority theme C);

(g) The report of the project on social changes and crime in Tunisia, carried out jointly by the Institut national du travail et des études sociales and UNICRI was finalized (priority theme C);

(h) Subsequent to the joint meeting held between UNICRI and the Research Institute of the Ministry of Interior of the Russian Federation in 1993, UNICRI was host, in May, to a researcher from the Russian Institute who was finalizing the manuscript of the study "Urban crime in Moscow", (priority theme B);

(i) An international comparative study was being carried out on child abuse, based upon national reports (priority theme B).

2. Technical cooperation and advisory services

12. A project on assistance to Albania in the prevention of crime and the administration of justice was carried out jointly with the Consiglio Superiore della Magistratura and financed by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Directorate-General for Development Cooperation. This involved a one-month intensive training course for members of the Albanian judiciary, a one-week study visit to the Italian Supreme Court of Appeal for Albanian appeal judges and administrative staff, as well as a follow-up mission to Tirana to examine areas requiring further assistance (priority theme C).

3. Conferences and meetings

13. Meetings were held at Rome from 7 to 8 April and at The Hague from 31 October to 1 November 1994, to develop plans for the third international crime (victim) survey and to discuss the plans to publish a work on criminal victimization in the world (priority theme C).

14. A conference on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters was held at Oxford from 5 to 9 September 1994. The conference was jointly sponsored by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, UNICRI and the Commonwealth Secretariat (priority theme A).

15. As part of the integrated programme on drug abuse prevention for the Hungarian educational system, UNICRI organized a one-week training course at Budapest in June (priority theme A).

4. Information dissemination and publication services

16. During the period under review, UNICRI issued the following publications and reports:

(a) *Crime and Criminal Justice Information in Papua New Guinea*,[1] presenting, in English and French, the report on strategy and mechanisms for development and coordination of crime and criminal justice statistics, arising out of the mission to Papua New Guinea undertaken by UNICRI with the financial support of UNDP in 1993 (priority theme C);

(b) Two publications were issued on alternatives to imprisonment in comparative perspective[2] (priority theme C);

(c) A report on the comparative study on police training in drug abuse prevention was published in Italian, while an executive summary, *Police Training in Drug Abuse Prevention*,[3] was published in English and French. These were distributed together, and the latter was also made available to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its third session and to the Ninth Congress (priority theme C);

(d) The findings of the project on latent crime in the Russian Federation and the outcome of the 1993 seminar on the same subject and the international seminar entitled "Latent crime: research, policy, strategy" were published, in English and French.[4] The Russian Ministry of the Interior published the proceedings of the seminar in Russian (priority theme B);

(e) An international bibliography on violence in the family was finalized in 1994.[5] It is composed of 1,558 entries, covering the period 1985-1992 (priority theme B);

(f) The Drug Abuse Comprehensive Project was extended until October 1995 in accordance with an agreement with the Italian Ministry of Health; it is now much more fully integrated with the other services provided by the documentation centre;

(g) The monograph *Crime and Crime Prevention in Moscow*[6] was issued (priority theme B);

(h) A paper on the second international crime (victim) survey in Europe was published, in Italian, in the journal *Dei Delitti e delle Pene*; another paper was prepared on the international crime (victim) survey in the context of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and presented at the Eighth International Symposium on Victimology, held at Adelaide from 23 to 27 August 1994 (priority theme C);

(i) The proceedings of the seminar on crime and criminal justice in China, held from 12 to 16 September 1994, were published in Chinese and English, with the financial assistance of the Netherlands (priority theme C).

17. Documentation services have been streamlined in order to provide more efficient support for the Institute's core research, training and technical cooperation activities. The Library Management

System (LMS) software has been revised and improved to better respond to needs. A feasibility study has also been carried out for the improvement of the hardware to permit on-line external connections to commence in 1995. Work has begun on the compilation of the UNICRI LMS Thesaurus through the comparison, merging and adaptation of specialized international thesauri.

5. Resources

18. Italy remains the principal benefactor of UNICRI, in terms of the provision of both funding and other assistance, including accommodation and associated services. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a major contributor to the Institute's resources. Its Directorate-General for Development Cooperation financed the programme of assistance to Albania in the prevention of crime and the administration of justice (see paragraph 12 above). A number of development institutions, banks and funds, including potential donor Governments, have been contacted and approached with a view to obtaining their contribution to the Institute's core resources or for specific project activities.

19. The Government of Australia provided a grant to finance a 13-month stay at the Institute by the former Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology. The Government of Canada financed the international victimization survey at Beijing.

6. Board of Trustees

20. Three vacancies have arisen as a result of the expiry of the terms of office of three of the members of the Board of Trustees of UNICRI. In accordance with article IV, paragraph 2, of the statute of UNICRI, annexed to Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/56, the Commission is requested to select three persons from among the nominees listed in the addendum to the present report (E/CN.15/1995/9/Add.1).

III. ACTIVITIES OF THE AFFILIATED REGIONAL INSTITUTES

A. Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

21. The Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders continued to focus on technical cooperation and assistance. Its activities are geared towards training for criminal justice practitioners, promoting problem-solving through an integrated approach.

1. Research and project activities

22. The Institute continued its research on drug offences in Asia, in cooperation with the Office of the Narcotic Control Board in Thailand (priority theme A).

23. In cooperation with the Australian Institute of Criminology, the Institute conducted a survey on criminal justice information and gathered data from countries in Asia and the Pacific, and carried out comparative research on the criminal justice systems of the region; the results of the latter research will be published in *Criminal Justice Profiles in Asia and the Pacific Region* (priority theme C).

2. Technical cooperation and advisory services

24. During its 33 years of existence, the Institute has conducted a total of 98 international seminars and training courses, in which 2,332 criminal justice personnel have participated, representing 78 different

countries. The Institute has continued to collaborate with the Japanese International Cooperation Agency, within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in developing and funding regional training courses on crime prevention. Each year, the Institute conducts two international training courses lasting three months and one international seminar course lasting one month. Approximately 60 government officials from various countries are given fellowships by the Japanese International Cooperation Agency each year to participate in the Institute's courses.

25. The training courses held during the period under review include the following:

(a) The 96th international seminar, held from 31 January to 3 March 1994, the theme of which was "Promotion of international cooperation in criminal justice administration", in which 20 high-ranking officers from various countries participated (priority theme C);

(b) The 97th international training course, held from 11 April to 1 July 1994, the theme of which was "Effective treatment of drug offenders and juvenile delinquents", with participants from 15 countries (priority theme B); during the training course, a one-week workshop was held as follow-up to two workshops on the computerization of criminal justice (priority theme C);

(c) The 98th international training course, held from 12 September to 2 December 1994, the theme of which was "Economic crime and effective countermeasures against it", with participants from 15 countries (priority theme A);

(d) The third regional training course on effective countermeasures against drug offences and the advancement of criminal justice administration, held from 21 November to 2 December 1994 (priority theme A);

(e) In cooperation with the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, two regional seminars on tackling drug offences, including money-laundering, held in March and in July-August, respectively, at the headquarters of the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders with 20 participants each from Latin America and the Caribbean (priority theme A).

3. Conferences and meetings

26. The Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, jointly organized an expert group meeting at Fuchu in June in preparation for the workshop entitled "International cooperation and assistance in the management of the criminal justice system: computerization of criminal justice operation and the development, analysis and policy of criminal justice information", which is to take place at the Ninth Congress, to decide the basic design, planning and coordination of main programmes and the drafting of a position paper.

4. Information dissemination and publication services

27. The Institute continued to serve as an international information centre regarding crime problems and to collect data and other resource materials on crime trends, crime prevention strategies and the treatment of offenders, making use of these in training courses and seminars. The Information and Library Service of the Institute provided, upon request, materials and information to United Nations agencies, governmental organizations, research institutes and researchers (domestic and foreign).

28. Reports on training courses and seminars were published by the Institute. In 1994, Nos. 44 and 45 of the Resource Material Series and Nos. 83-85 of the *Newsletter* of the Institute were published.

29. The Institute assisted the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation in the publication of *ACPF Today* and of its newsletter, *New Society*.

5. *Resources*

30. Financial and administrative responsibilities for running the Institute continue to be assumed by the Government of Japan. The nine-member faculty, including the Director and Deputy Director, as well as the 20 members of the administrative, clerical and technical staff, were appointed from among officials of the Government of Japan. The Asia Crime Prevention Foundation also supported the activities of the Institute through financial contributions.

31. The Institute's budget is provided by the Ministry of Justice and the Japanese International Cooperation Agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1994, approximately US$ 530,000 were allocated to the Institute for training.

32. All international training and seminar programmes of the Institute were carried out under the financial auspices of the Ministry of Justice and the Japanese International Cooperation Agency. Visiting experts from abroad were invited by the Ministry of Justice to each training course.

B. Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

33. The Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders continued to assist the countries of the region, providing specialized services in response to their increasing needs. Such services included implementing programmes and projects based upon research to provide policy guidance.

1. *Research and project activities*

34. The Institute carried out the following studies, programmes and projects at the regional, subregional and national levels.

35. The Institute's regional activities included:

(a) Continuation of a regional programme on effective measures for combating drug crimes and improving the administration of criminal justice (priority theme C);

(b) Continuation of a regional programme on women, criminal justice and gender (priority theme C);

(c) Continuation of a regional programme on human rights, juvenile justice and minors in custody (priority theme B);

(d) A regional programme on the administration of justice as the guarantor of human rights (priority theme C);

(e) A programme on the State's response to the victimization and criminalization through drugs of young sectors of the population (priority theme B);

(f) The Institute's institutional development programme.

36. The Institute's subregional activities included:

(a) A comprehensive programme for Central America, including strengthening of the inter-institutional mechanism for coordinating the justice sector;

(b) Information systems for the administration of justice;

(c) Training of judicial instructors and lay judges;

(d) The situation of women in custody (priority theme C);

(e) Support for the regional cooperation agreement of heads of State for the eradication of illicit drug traffic (priority theme A);

(f) Crime prevention and criminal justice;

(g) Public defence and human rights;

(h) Prevention of violence in the home and overall care of street children (priority theme B).

37. At the national level, the Institute carried out the following activities:

(a) In Colombia, the strengthening of volunteer work in corrections (priority theme C);

(b) In Costa Rica, improvement of the administration of justice;

(c) In the Dominican Republic, continuation of projects for public defence and human rights and judicial training (priority theme C);

(d) In Ecuador, measures other than imprisonment for individuals under custody and criminal procedural reform (priority theme C);

(e) In Guatemala, the curricular development of the law school of the University of San Carlos;

(f) In Nicaragua, continuation of the programme for strengthening the law school;

(g) In Peru, the compilation of a national register of prisoners and human rights.

2. Technical cooperation

38. The Institute continued to provide technical assistance in various fields of interest for the countries of the region, with the cooperation and financial support of the Governments from the region and others from outside the region, through the implementation of specific programmes and projects.

3. Information dissemination and publication services

39. The Institute's Documentation Centre continued to promote the dissemination and the exchange of information among the national, regional and international institutions, including basic information for the development and implementation of the Institute's research and technical assistance projects.

40. The publications issued by the Institute in 1994 include the following:

(a) Diagnoses on the administration of justice in Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua (priority theme C);

(b) An action plan for crime prevention and criminal justice in Central America (priority theme C);

(c) The Institute's catalogue of publications;

(d) A series of monographs on human rights and street children (priority theme B);

(e) Quarterly publication of the "Technical cooperation to date" bulletin;

(f) Conclusions and recommendations of the sixth seminar on effective measures for combating drug-related crimes and improving the administration of criminal justice (priority theme C);

(g) A publication on male and female adolescents in custody (priority theme B);

(h) A basis for the new criminal legislation of Guatemala (priority theme C).

4. Resources

41. The Institute's staff consists of 51 persons, consisting of 21 technical and 30 administrative employees. Contributions for Institute's operations were received from the Government of Costa Rica and 13 other Governments in the region, the Government of Denmark, the Government of Japan, the Government of the Netherlands, the Government of Spain, the Government of the United States of America, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the European Commission and the Inter-American Drug Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States.

C. European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations

42. The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, continued to render various services to countries in the European region. Special attention was accorded to European countries in transition.

1. Research and project activities

43. Research and project-related activities undertaken by the Institute included:

(a) Coordinating the European and North American regional analysis of the replies to the Fourth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, covering the period 1986-1990 (priority theme C);

(b) Commissioning the services of two external consultants to assist in the drafting of background documentation for the International Conference on Preventing and Controlling Money-Laundering and the Use of the Proceeds of Crime: a Global Approach, held at Courmayeur, Italy, from 18 to 20 June 1994, which was organized by the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations in cooperation with the Government of Italy, and soliciting regional contributions from the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network on prevention and control measures (priority theme A). The

services of two external consultants were commissioned to produce background documentation for the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, held at Naples from 21 to 23 November 1994 (priority theme A);

(c) Assisting UNICRI in the preparations for the Ninth Congress workshop entitled "Environmental protection at national and international levels: potential and limits of criminal justice", for which two meetings of the organizing group were convened (priority theme A).

(d) Coordinating the planning of the Ninth Congress workshop on computerization and the policy use of criminal justice information, for which two planning group meetings were convened (priority theme C);

(e) Continuation of work on a new project to evaluate the implementation of United Nations standards in the field of corrections by the prison authorities in the newly emerging democracies in central and eastern Europe, the results of which will be consolidated in the form of a project report (priority theme C);

(f) Compilation of a *Manual on Needs Assessment in Computerization*, published jointly by the Ministry of Justice of the Netherlands and the Institute (priority theme C).

2. Technical cooperation and advisory services

44. The Institute continued to offer short-term scholarships for postgraduate students and junior practitioners from the European region in the field of criminal policy. These scholarships enabled recipients to visit the Institute in order to carry out their own work or to become acquainted with the work of the Institute.

45. Contacts have been made within the Governments of Bulgaria and the Russian Federation to assess the need for computerization of criminal justice in those countries.

3. Meetings and conferences

46. In cooperation with the Ministry of Justice of Hungary and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, the Institute organized a meeting at Budapest in April to promote knowledge of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and of international cooperation in this field, the target audience being central and eastern European countries in transition. A workshop on domestic violence in central and eastern European countries was organized by the Institute and the Ministry of Justice of Hungary at Budapest from 8 to 9 April 1994 (priority theme C).

4. Information dissemination and publication services

47. The Institute joined the international telecommunications network "Internet" so as to be able to communicate on the United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network.

48. The following publications were issued by the Institute during the reporting period:

(a) A publication series, providing background data on the various criminal justice systems of Europe and North America in English;

(b) A publication series, containing the reports of the Institute's projects and contributions from European experts, in English, with summaries in French and Russian;

(c) A directory of innovative programmes for the computerization of criminal justice (in preparation);

(d) A report on foreign prisoners, focusing on the administrative and human rights issues (priority theme C);

(e) A report on an assessment made of the needs of police forces in central and eastern European countries for various types of assistance and on suggested approaches to responding to these needs (priority theme C);

(f) Three reports, covering the topics of crime prevention, prison administration in central and eastern Europe, and the results of the Fourth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems;

(g) The second volume of the publication series *International Cooperation: The Development of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Central and Eastern Europe* (priority theme C);

(h) A biannual *Newsletter*, including a "grey literature file" and information on seminar reports and other material.

5. Resources

49. The activities of the Institute continued to be funded by the Government of Finland. The Institute received contributions from the Government of Sweden for specific projects undertaken in consultation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch. Projects were also financed, on a cost-sharing basis with Governments, including those of Hungary, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Financing was also provided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

D. African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

50. The African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, despite serious financial difficulties, continued its efforts to serve the various needs of African countries in this field, focusing on enabling States to review and implement policies on the basis of a reliable database.

1. Research and project activities

51. In view of the need for research and policy development in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in the African region, the Institute continued to endeavour to identify, analyse and bring to the attention of African countries trends and patterns of criminality and options for more viable crime prevention and criminal justice strategies. The Institute's research-related activities included studies on crime and victimization, reform of penal law and procedure and the interrelationship between development and criminality, as a basis for policy formulation. The Institute carried out research-oriented activities on priority issues of the African region, dealing, *inter alia*, with the identification of patterns and trends of criminality, the analysis of correctional systems, the creation of a database on crime, victimization and the administration of justice, the dissemination of information and the training of criminal justice personnel at the national level.

52. In particular, the Institute carried out the following activities:

(a) With the assistance of UNICRI, it completed the initial phases of the African Crime, Victimization and Criminal Justice Administration Survey, including pilot surveys at Bujumbura and Kampala;

(b) In cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, it collected information on five African countries, as part of an international study on global approaches to preventing and controlling money-laundering and use of the proceeds of crime;

(c) It undertook an action-oriented study on the resettlement of street children at Kampala, focusing on crime prevention, the initial stages of which were launched in April;

(d) In collaboration with the Government of Uganda, it initiated an action-oriented pilot study focusing on offender rehabilitation.

2. Technical cooperation and advisory services

53. The Institute provided advisory services to several countries in the region, at their request. This assistance aimed at implementing effective measures to prevent crime, to improve the quality of services provided to offenders in custodial institutions and to promote the observance of human rights in the administration of justice.

3. Training

54. Training continued to be geared towards upgrading the skills, knowledge and expertise of crime prevention and criminal justice personnel in the African region. Priority attention was paid to the training of trainers, so as to ensure a multiplier effect. Training materials and modules were designed, in addition to the continued work on developing core courses and basic training prototypes that could be easily replicated. An interdisciplinary approach was followed wherever possible, and separate or joint training was provided to different categories of personnel.

55. A training workshop on law, women and crime was held at Kampala from 24 to 28 October 1994. Participants from 13 English-speaking African countries examined ways to promote a more effective national criminal policy pertaining to the prevention of crime, the correction of female offenders and assistance to victims of crime. The report of the seminar was published (priority theme C).

56. A bilingual training workshop on the management of prisons and prisoners in Africa was held at Kampala from 7 to 11 November 1994. The workshop, attended by commissioners of prisons and their deputies from 21 African countries, was designed to expose correctional service personnel in Africa to current ideas in their field of operation. The Commonwealth Secretariat in London co-sponsored the workshop (priority theme C).

4. Conferences and meetings

57. The Institute participated in the following regional, subregional and international meetings and conferences organized in different parts of the world:

(a) The Eighth International Symposium on Victimology, held at Adelaide from 23 to 27 August 1994 (priority theme C);

(b) The meeting of the Constituent Board of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, held at Montreal on 11 September 1994. The Institute is a permanent member of the Board;

(c) A conference on mutual legal assistance held at Oxford from 5 to 9 September 1994 (priority theme C);

(d) The Fifth Annual Conference of the African Society of International and Comparative Law, held at Kampala from 5 to 8 September 1994;

(e) The Fourth Plenary Session of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, held at Castel Ivano, near Trento, Italy, from 17 to 19 September 1994;

(f) An international expert group meeting on children and juveniles in detention: application of human rights standards, held at Vienna from 30 October to 4 November 1994 (priority theme B).

5. *Information dissemination and publication services*

58. The continuing financial limitations constrained the Institute's efforts to acquire relevant material for its specialized reference library. However, due to the assistance provided by some universities and institutes, the Institute was able to continue establishing its specialized reference library. Thirty-two volumes were added to it, including three journals. In cooperation with other African crime prevention institutes, the Institute continued its work on the compilation of a list of African experts and on the collection of relevant information on criminological institutions for the African country profiles.

59. The publication of the biannual *Newsletter* of the Institute, issued in English and French, was continued (June).

6. *Resources*

60. The financial situation of the Institute has become extremely precarious, to the point that its survival is at stake. In order for the Institute to continue operating, the Governing Board, at its fourth ordinary meeting, approved a restricted programme of work and a revised programme budget for 1994.*

61. The Institute employs a small number of professional and administrative support personnel and is also equipped with adequate office facilities, allowing it to be much more active in implementing its programme of work, as approved by the Governing Board. The post of Director has remained vacant. The Governing Board, at its fourth ordinary meeting, recommended that the post be re-advertised. A number of administrative support personnel posts, including those of systems analyst and finance assistant, have become vacant.

62. Since its inception in 1989, the Institute's main source of funding for the work and operations has been UNDP. For the period 1989-1993, UNDP contributed US$ 1,325,802 to the Institute. Funding by UNDP was to be terminated on 31 December 1993. In view, however, of the Institute's continuing financial difficulties, and bearing in mind the efficacy with which the Institute implemented its 1993 programme of work, UNDP approved the rephasing of the remaining balance for 1993 in the amount of US$ 337,709. This grant has, to a large extent, permitted the Institute to implement its programme of work for the period under review. UNDP indicated, however, that its support to the Institute would

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*The fifth meeting of the Governing Board took place in November.

be completed in 1994, expressing its concern to the executing agency, the Economic Commission for Africa, that African Governments were not meeting their commitments to the Institute.

63. The Government of Uganda continued to support the Institute. It provided US$ 161,233 for the renovation of the Institute's secretariat building in the period 1992-1994 and, in 1994, financed the major task of re-roofing the main building. When the financial situation of the Institute reached a crisis point, the Government of Uganda generously donated US$ 11,000 for the general operations of the Institute.

64. In accordance with the statute of the Institute, its administrative and programme costs were to be defrayed by financial contributions from African member States. The Governing Board has been actively involved in efforts to mobilize funds from member States, through repeated appeals to fulfil their financial obligation. By the end of November 1994, three States (Egypt, Kenya and Uganda) had paid their assessed contributions for 1994; Guinea and the United Republic of Tanzania had paid theirs up to 1993; and six other countries had made partial payments. Thus, as of 30 November 1994, of the expected assessed contribution of member States amounting to US$ 1,257,616, only US$ 195,501 had been remitted to the Institute.

65. It may be recalled that, at the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress, ministers of justice and of the interior and government representatives held a special session to discuss the Institute's situation and adopted a Declaration on the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/CONF.169/RPM.2, p. 8), in which the Meeting requested the Commission, in cooperation with the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, to facilitate the activities of the Institute and to establish, as a matter of urgency, a task force to examine ways and means of strengthening the Institute, with special reference to its financial position, with a view to integrating it fully into the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, with a more active participation by the Commission. A special appeal was made to the Administrator of UNDP to renew its programme support to the Institute and to continue to provide adequate resources for its institutional strengthening, taking into account the difficult economic and financial situation faced by countries in the African region.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE ASSOCIATE INSTITUTES

A. Arab Security Studies and Training Centre

66. The Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, an intergovernmental organization and a specialized regional centre operating under the aegis of the Council of Ministers of the League of Arab States, continued to carry out various interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral activities to serve the needs of Arab States and provide direct assistance to them in the context of Islamic law, in the fields of crime prevention, security and safety.

1. Research and project-related activities

67. In its comparative research and policy development and evaluation activities, the Centre maintained direct access to, and close consultation with, high-level policy and decision makers. Its research findings continued to be used by national and regional agencies, employing an extensive database and roster of highly qualified experts, researchers and scholars. Since beginning its operations in 1981, its Research Centre completed 121 research projects and studies. In 1994, nine research projects, programmes and studies were designed, including: content analyses of satellite television programmes; protection from, and confrontation of, disasters; sex crime; city size and crime typology; juvenile delinquency (priority

theme B); personnel classification systems and professional satisfaction of security personnel; data systems in security agencies; and the police and human rights (priority theme C). In cooperation with other institutes, the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre did preparatory work for the research workshops for the Ninth Congress and acted as host to an international seminar on the media and crime prevention.

2. Technical cooperation and advisory services

68. The Centre's Consultative Services Department continued to provide extensive technical advisory services at the national, regional and subregional levels, upon request, through its Regional Adviser and with the assistance and advice of its Consultative Bureau of International Experts. The interregional and regional meetings that the Centre organized and acted as host for included:

(a) The Ninth Joint Programme Coordination Meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network;

(b) The Seventh Meeting of the Directors of Arab Security Institutes;

(c) The Third Meeting of Directors Responsible for Security Training in Arab Countries;

(d) The Sixth Joint Coordination Meeting of Arab Research Centres in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

3. Training and graduate education

69. The training needs of security personnel and criminal justice professionals were met through specialized training programmes designed to upgrade professional skills and enhance operational performance. The Centre maintained close contact with practitioners of criminal justice agencies from States throughout the region and, through its technical training and graduate education programmes, continued to reach senior policy and decision makers, with direct policy impact at the national, subregional and regional levels.

70. The Centre's Graduate School of Criminal Justice of the Higher Scientific Institute, established in 1983, continued to provide graduate education, offering advanced academic programmes. In June 1994, the Graduate School awarded 55 master's degrees and 42 other diplomas, as a significant contribution to professional criminal justice education in the Arab world. The Centre continued to provide short-term training courses, practically oriented towards problem-sharing and problem-solving and, during the period under review, organized and executed 12 training courses in different specialized fields. The courses covered the following subjects: communication security; airport security; economic crime and protection of coastlines (priority theme A); training volunteers for rescue work in civil defence; crime prevention in wartime; surveillance, inspection and criminal investigation; computer applications, analysis and criminal statistics; prison management; and upgrading the performance of ministries of interior (priority theme C).

71. The Centre's Forensic Science Laboratory continued to offer practical, highly specialized courses for the laboratory personnel of Arab States. It supervised the forensic science training of students from the Graduate School and trainees from its training institute and conducted advanced courses on the identification, detection and analysis of narcotic drugs. On the basis of an agreement between the Centre and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the Forensic Science Laboratory continued to serve as a regional affiliate laboratory, conducting the training of Arab candidates holding a United Nations fellowship in drug identification. In 1994, the Forensic Science Laboratory organized

and executed 17 training courses in different fields of laboratory science in criminal matters (priority theme A).

4. Conferences and meetings

72. The Centre held conferences, symposia, expert meetings, public lectures, public awareness campaigns, and round tables on various issues for both professional and public audiences. It also organized permanent and periodic exhibitions, introducing the latest innovations, equipment and technology in crime prevention and security and safety.

73. It organized symposia and lectures on a wide range of subjects, including the following:

(a) Money-laundering; car theft; drug control; firearms; and security of tourism (priority theme A);

(b) The media and youth; family responsibility in controlling juvenile delinquency; and correction programmes and rehabilitation of juveniles (priority theme B);

(c) New approaches to correctional policy and rehabilitation; management of correctional facilities; prosecution; illiteracy and crime prevention; public prosecution in Islamic law; and the role of educational institutions in crime prevention (priority theme C). It also organized and acted as host to the Ninth Joint Programme Coordination Meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network at its headquarters at Riyadh in January.

5. Information dissemination and publication services

74. The Centre maintains an extensive, highly specialized library. Its computer centre collects, stores and analyses statistics and other forms of information, and stays on line with various major information systems and databases around the world, providing access to several international databases. It maintains security data banks, including data banks on existing Arab criminal laws and on criminal statistics. Its publishing house issued a number of periodical journals and newsletters in English and Arabic, including the biannual *Arab Journal for Security Science*, the biannual *Arab Journal for Training*, the monthly *ASSTC Magazine*), the monthly *ASSTC Newsletter* and the quarterly *ISPAC Newsletter*, as well as many books, reports and other material.

6. Resources

75. The Centre is funded by contributions from Arab States.

B. Australian Institute of Criminology

76. The Australian Institute of Criminology continued to service the Pacific subregion. It focused on current criminological issues, particularly on criminal violence. It has published the results of its extensive research and studies.

1. Research and project activities

77. The Institute has worked with UNICRI on a project entitled "International comparative approaches to environmental law and its enforcement", reports on which were published jointly (priority theme A). It is currently conducting a survey of regulatory approaches to pollution and wastes in Australia (priority theme A).

78. The Institute completed various research studies and reports, including the following:

(a) Feasibility study of controlled availability of opiates (priority theme A);

(b) Study of the legislative options for dealing with cannabis use (priority theme A);

(c) Study of the appropriateness and efficacy of liquor licensing laws across Australia (priority theme A);

(d) Study of legal approaches to alcohol-related violence (priority theme A);

(e) In collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), a study on the implementation of United Nations mandates on juvenile justice administration in Asia and the Pacific. The report was published by ESCAP (priority theme B);

(f) Research paper on an overview of juvenile justice in Australia. The paper was published in Canada in the latter part of 1994 (priority theme B).

2. Technical cooperation and advisory services

79. The Institute received a large number of criminal justice professionals from various parts of the world, in particular from Asia and the Pacific. It continued to offer visiting scholarships to senior Australian criminal justice practitioners.

3. Information dissemination and publication services

80. The publication programme of the Institute continued to market actively all of the Institute's new publications and to send promotional literature to an increasing number of interested readers listed in a mailing database. The Publishing Service of the Government of Australia continued to promote and sell the Institute's publications in Australia and the Criminal Justice Press marketed and distributed its publications throughout North America.

81. The statistical series Facts and Figures in Crime and Criminal Justice covered a wide range of correctional statistics. One of the papers of the series Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice dealt with tax avoidance, while a paper on tax evasion and the underground economy was being prepared.

82. The Institute continued to produce quarterly figures on juveniles under detention (priority theme B). Under the programme of national homicide monitoring, it produced summary annual reports and topical research on homicide incidents brought to the attention of all Australian police agencies. Data included characteristics of the incident, of victims and of offenders or suspected perpetrators (priority theme B).

83. The Institute's library currently has a collection of approximately 20,000 monographs and 1,100 serial titles. It maintains a database of Australian criminological information, known as CINCH.

4. Resources

84. Following legislation passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1973, a funding agency, the Criminology Research Council, was established, which comprises one representative of the Commonwealth and one representative of each of the six states.

C. International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy

85. The objective of the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy is the promotion of democratic principles, the rule of law and respect for human rights in criminal law and the administration of justice in both the domestic and international arenas. The Centre supported the University of British Columbia and the Simon Fraser University in furthering their programmes in international and comparative criminal law and justice policy.

1. Research and project activities

86. In September 1994, the Centre entered into discussions with the Legal Adviser to the Office of the Prosecutor at the International Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 to explore the possibility of securing the Centre's assistance in providing an international legal resource database and research library (priority theme C).

87. In the summer of 1994, the Centre developed a computerized database and bibliography of literature concerning the exploitation of women and children by organized crime. Specific topics included prostitution, "sweatshop" and child labour, illicit drug trafficking and trafficking in human body parts (priority theme A).

88. In the early part of 1994 the Centre formulated a proposal to develop a global service for technical cooperation concerning domestic violence, the object of which was to create a capacity within interested national and local institutions in various regions of the world to train criminal justice personnel and social workers on how to prevent and deal with domestic violence against women. As a first stage, the Centre would develop a core curriculum to be used as the basis for technical cooperation in interested States. The second phase would include the formulation of a plan for pilot courses (priority theme B).

2. Technical cooperation

89. Three Chinese criminal procedure experts visited the Centre in March 1994 to learn about Canadian criminal law and the justice system. Further assistance to China was provided in November 1994, when the Director of the Centre lectured at Beijing on Canadian criminal law and procedure (priority theme C).

90. In August 1994, with the Asian Legal Studies Centre at the University of British Columbia, the Centre commenced cooperation with Vietnamese legal experts at the Institute of State and Law at Hanoi concerning constitutional rights and the rule of law. The two centres acted as host to a scholar in criminal law and an expert in constitutional law from Viet Nam from October 1994 to January 1995.

3. Conferences and meetings

91. In December 1994, the Centre, in conjunction with the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences and other associations, sponsored an International Experts Conference on International Criminal Justice: Historic and Contemporary Perspectives. The Conference, held at Siracusa, examined further the prospects for establishing a permanent international criminal court to deal with crimes against humanity and serious international crimes.

92. The Centre organized the International Meeting of Experts on the Use of Criminal Sanctions in the Protection of the Environment, Internationally, Domestically and Regionally, held at Portland, Oregon, in March 1994, as part of its contribution to the preparatory work for the Ninth Congress workshop on

environmental protection at the national and international levels: potentials and limits of criminal justice.

93. The Centre was actively involved in the preparations for the Eighth International Conference of the Society for the Reform of the Criminal Law held in Hong Kong in December 1994, the theme of which was "The corporation and the criminal law victim and violator" (priority theme A).

94. The Centre participated in a working meeting at Montreal in September 1994 to assist the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime in the preparation of the Ninth Congress workshop on the prevention of violent crime, where a progress report on the Centre's programme on domestic violence should be presented (priority theme B).

95. The Centre and the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law organized the workshop to explore the development of a common international curriculum at Vancouver in April 1994, involving experts from around the world. The report on the workshop was published by the Centre in November 1994.

4. Training

96. The Centre assisted United Nations peace-keeping operations. In July 1994, it participated in the first United Nations training programme for the civilian police component of the peace-keeping operations (CIVPOL) in Mozambique. The Centre has jointly organized, with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, the second workshop for the United Nations Civil Police Station Commanders of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), held at Wiener Neustadt, Austria, in November 1994.

5. Information dissemination and publication services

97. The Centre completed a review of organized crime literature and developed a list of key areas for the Centre's future work on organized crime. A background paper, entitled "Criminal networks, criminal enterprises", was prepared, covering possible future action in the areas of corruption, money-laundering, migration and organized crime, evaluations, technology and crime, training and evidence (priority theme A).

98. Two public lectures were arranged as part of the Centre's External Affairs Lecture Series on the topics "Victims of abuse of power with special reference to Africa" and "Rethinking the global war on drugs - past, present, future".

6. Resources

99. The Centre receives financial support from a variety of organizations, including the Government of Canada, the Government of British Columbia, the Law Foundation of British Columbia, the Law Foundation of Ontario and the Vancouver Foundation, as well as the three founding partners: the University of British Columbia, Simon Fraser University and the Society for the Reform of Criminal Law.

D. International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences

100. The International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (category II) and with the Council of Europe, continued its activities in all the areas of criminology, including human rights.

1. Research and project activities

101. Since 1985 the Institute has completed 14 human rights programmes, with the participation of 1,300 jurists from 17 Arab States and Palestine. In cooperation with the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, it completed a programme for African jurists on the protection of human rights in criminal proceedings.

2. Conferences and meetings

102. Conferences, seminars and meetings of experts were conducted by the Institute, covering: international criminal law; criminal law and procedure; comparative criminal law and procedure; international and regional protection of human rights; criminology and comparative criminology; legal psychology; penology; and criminal justice policy.

3. Information dissemination and publication

103. The Institute's library consists of a collection of over 10,000 volumes and reprints on international criminal law, international criminal procedure, human rights, criminal law, criminal procedure and criminology.

104. As of March 1994, 84 books of the Institute's proceedings have been published. Some of the proceedings are contained in the *Revue internationale de droit pénal*[7] and *Nouvelles études pénales*. Others are published in-house by the Institute in the Quaderni series.

4. Resources

105. Local government entities constitute the main funding sources of the Institute. Grants from donors fund some of its activities.

106. The staff of the Institute consist of three full-time and four part-time employees. In addition, the President, Vice-President, Dean, Associate Dean and Assistant Dean, all of whom are volunteers, do not receive financial compensation. Other professors and experts have also been called upon to direct conferences or seminars on a volunteer basis. All speakers at conferences and seminars volunteer their time and efforts. With the help of such volunteers, the Institute has been able to carry out many activities with limited financial resources.

107. The governing body of the Institute is an independent 25-member Board of Directors, 16 of whom were elected by the Conseil de Direction of the International Association of Penal Law.

108. The members of its Board of Directors come from city associations, crime prevention agencies, specialized institutes and the private sector. The cities, associations of cities and other territory-based communities composed the European Forum for Urban Safety, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, the Latin American Forum of Mayors for Urban Security, the Forum français pour la sécurité urbaine, the United States Conference of Mayors, and the World Association of Major Metropolises (Metropolis). The national or international crime prevention and non-governmental organizations consist of British Columbian Coalition for Safer Communities (Canada), Crime Concern (United Kingdom), Institut national d'aide aux victimes et médiation (France), the National Council for Crime Prevention (Sweden) and the National Crime Prevention Council (United States).

V. ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

1. Research and project activities

109. Substantial research was carried out by members of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council and its secretariat in connection with the meetings held and the activities of the resource committees.

110. A research-oriented working paper was prepared for the International Conference on Preventing and Controlling Money-Laundering and the Use of Proceeds of Crime: a Global Approach, held at Courmayeur, Italy, from 18 to 20 June 1994, to be used as a basis for the discussion, together with the participants' contributions (priority theme A).

111. The Council contributed to the work of the Interministerial Consultative Group of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy to combat illicit drugs and organized crime by conducting research that was incorporated into the paper "Looking at the present to prepare for the future: preventive strategies against organized crime", presented at the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, held at Naples from 21 to 23 November 1994 (priority theme A).

112. The new Resource Committee on the Role of Penal Law in the Protection of the Environment established a joint working group with the Milan-based Instituto per l'Ambiento to consider problems of criminal responsibility and sanctions for environmental violations (priority theme A).

113. The Resource Committee on Female Offenders carried out a research project on female offenders in contemporary criminal justice systems (priority theme C).

2. Technical cooperation and advisory services

114. A draft manual for the training of correctional staff, developed by the late Luigi Daga, has been further elaborated for translation and pre-testing in various regions (priority theme C).

115. A full-fledged econometric model for forecasting crises has been developed in a project entitled "Early detection of emerging political and humanitarian crises: an early warning model for assessing country proneness to conflict escalation" by the Pioom Foundation, a member organization of the Council, for joint implementation (priority themes B and C).

116. Assistance was provided to the programme for the re-establishment of the Somali justice system within the framework of the United Nations Operation in Somalia.

117. The Resource Committee on Human Rights in Criminal Justice, including Standards, Norms and Guidelines, Monitoring and Implementation has made available, for monitoring and training purposes, a hard-copy and software programme, developed by its Coordinator with the Pioom Foundation, entitled "Monitoring human rights: manual for assessing country performance", which permits organizations and individuals to make an objective evaluation of the observance of 12 different human rights (priority theme C).

3. Conferences and meetings

118. The Council, in cooperation with the Government of Italy, organized the International Conference on Preventing and Controlling Money-Laundering and the Use of the Proceeds of Crime: A Global

Approach, which was held at Courmayeur in June 1994. A global strategy was proposed, which, together with the other recommendations, was transmitted to the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime (E/CONF.88/7) (priority theme A).

119. A preparatory inter-organization colloquium on topic III of the Ninth Congress was held at Courmayeur from 14 to 17 April 1994 (priority theme C).

120. The Fourth Plenary Session of the Council was held at Castel Ivano from 28 August to 1 September 1994. The meeting, attended by representatives of non-governmental organizations and distinguished scholars, reviewed the progress made by the Council and its resource committees during the year, and the proposals for prospective activities.

121. A meeting of attending Board Members and other participants from the Council was held at Naples on 22 November 1994, during the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, to discuss plans for a possible ancillary Congress meeting or workshop, to be devoted to the question of migration and crime (priority theme A).

4. Information dissemination and publication services

122. The Council continued its information-gathering and dissemination function. Some progress has been made in the operationalization of its computer facilities.

123. A publication entitled *Victim Issues: Prevention of Victimization, Protection and Assistance for Victims, and Conflict Resolution* was issued, including the report of the international workshop held at Oñate, Spain, in May 1993. This volume will also serve as training material.

124. The Council also issued a comprehensive volume containing the proceedings of the International Conference on Preventing and Controlling Money-Laundering and the Use of the Proceeds of Crime: A Global Approach; the proceedings of the XII International Congress on Social Defence; and the publication *Il pubblico ministero oggi*.

125. With the assistance of the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre at Riyadh, several issues of the *ISPAC Newsletter* have been published and disseminated.

5. Resources

126. The activities of the Council have continued to be funded by a grant from the Government of Italy and special contributions, for example for the International Conference on Preventing and Controlling Money-Laundering. It has received continued support from the Fondazione Courmayeur Mont Blanc for all the events that have been held at Courmayeur.

127. The Council has provided local hospitality for its meetings and has assisted with the travel of participants from developing countries. It has borne the cost of its publications, maintained its small secretariat and supported the projects undertaken.

128. The International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation is contributing to the publication of the reports to and proceedings of the inter-organization colloquium on topic III of the Ninth Congress.

129. The Council's financial situation is, however, precarious and has impeded the full development of its projected activities, especially the provision of technical assistance and clearing-house services.

Accordingly, at the last plenary session, the question was raised of how these difficulties could be alleviated, contributions by members being mentioned as a possibility.

Notes

[1]*Crime and Criminal Justice Information in Papua New Guinea*, UNICRI Issues and Reports series, No. 3, 1994.

[2]U. Zvekic, ed., *Alternatives to Imprisonment in Comparative Perspective*, vol. I (Chicago, Nelson Hall, 1994); and U. Zvekic, ed., *Alternatives to Imprisonment in Comparative Perspective*, vol. II: bibliography (Chicago, Nelson Hall, 1994).

[3]*Police Training in Drug Abuse Prevention*, UNICRI Issues and Reports series, No. 2, 1994.

[4]A. Alvazzi del Frate and K. Goryainov, *Latent Crime in Russia*, UNICRI Issues and Reports series, No. 1, 1994.

[5]*Violence in the Family: An International Bibliography with Literature Review*, UNICRI Issues and Reports series, No. 4, 1994.

[6]*Crime and Crime Prevention in Moscow*, UNICRI publication No. 52 (Rome and Moscow, August 1994).

[7]*Revue internationale de droit pénal: Organe officiel de l'Association internationale de droit pénale* (Toulouse, Editions Erès).

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Vienna, 30 May-9 June 1995
Item 7 of the provisional agenda*

COOPERATION AND COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES AND OTHER ENTITIES

Activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and other institutes, including the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

Nomination of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

1. The attention of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is drawn to a matter concerning the composition of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, requiring action on the part of the Commission and the Economic and Social Council. The terms of three original members of the Board, namely Tolani Asuni (Nigeria), Pierre-Henri Bolle (Switzerland) and Dušan Čotic (Yugoslavia), who were appointed on 27 November 1990 for a five-year term, expire on 26 November 1995.

2. According to article IV of the statute of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, annexed to Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/56:

"2. The Board shall be composed of the following:

(a) Seven members selected by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control upon nomination by the Secretary-General and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council, with

*E/CN.15/1995/1.

> due regard to the fact that the Institute and its work are funded from voluntary contributions and to the principle of equitable geographic distribution. The members shall be chosen from among eminent persons who possess the necessary qualifications and expertise. They shall serve in their individual capacity for a term of five years from the date of the first Board meeting in which they are invited to participate. They shall be eligible for reappointment by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control with the endorsement of the Economic and Social Council for not more than one additional term ... ."

3. According to the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, the Commission has succeeded to the functions and powers of the former Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in this and in other matters.

4. The Economic and Social Council, in its decision 1993/241, adopted on the recommendation of the Commission, recommended that the number of persons nominated by the Secretary-General to fill positions on the Board should exceed the number of positions to be filled. The Commission is requested to select three candidates for a five-year term. As the principle of equitable geographical distribution must be taken into account, two candidates were proposed for each of the European, Eastern European and African positions to be filled. After the nomination process had been completed, one current member of the Board of Trustees, Pierre-Henri Bolle, submitted a notice in writing to the effect that he did not wish to be renominated. Accordingly, the remaining candidate for Europe is Jan J. M. van Dijk (Netherlands). The candidates from Africa are: Tolani Asuni (Nigeria) and Adedokun A. Adeyemi (Nigeria), while the candidates from Eastern Europe are: Dušan Čotic (Yugoslavia) and Károly Bárd (Hungary). Background information on all five candidates is provided in the annex to the present document.

Annex

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON CANDIDATES NOMINATED TO FILL POSITIONS ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERREGIONAL CRIME AND JUSTICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Candidates from Africa

ADEYEMI, Adedokun Adebayo — Degrees in law and criminology

Born: 5 May 1940

Nationality: Nigerian

Director of the Justice Division of the United Nations Operation in Somalia, Chief Adeyemi has been visiting professor in criminology and criminal justice at the Universities of Copenhagen, Montreal and Yaoundé. He has been consultant to the Nigerian and other African Governments on crime prevention and criminal justice matters and was a member of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control (1979-1984).

Chief Adeyemi is Vice-President of the International Society of Social Defence, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Reform of Criminal Law, the International Association of Penal Law, the Executive Committee of the International Society of Victimology and the Executive Board of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme.

An active participant in the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders as part of the Nigerian delegation, he was Rapporteur of the first meeting held on the drafting of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules) (General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex) and representative of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at the Preparatory Meeting at which the draft rules were finalized in Beijing. He was also a member of the Nigerian delegation to the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, held in Paris from 21 to 23 November 1991.

Chief Adeyemi is editor of the *Nigerian Journal of Criminology* and a member of the editorial board of the *International Journal of Violence, Aggression and Terrorism.*

ASUNI, Tolani — M.A., M.D., D.P.M., F.R.C. Psych., F.M.C. Psych., F.W.A.C. Psych.

Born: 6 January 1924

Nationality: Nigerian

Tolani Asuni is Chairman of the Psychiatric Hospitals Management Board, Ibadan, and a member of the Nigerian National Committee on Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders and on Drug Abuse.

He is also the founder and Secretary-General of the Nigerian Society of Criminology, a former member of the Board of the Boys Remand Home, Abeokuta and the Discharged Prisoners' Aid

Association and a former Vice-President of the International Society of Social Defence. As Director of the former United Nations Social Defence Research Institute (now the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)) from 1979 to 1984, he was Convener of the XXth International Course in Criminology held in Nigeria in 1970. He is a former member of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control.

Mr. Asuni is the author of numerous articles and the co-author of a textbook on mental health in Africa. He was a member for many years of the ad hoc Advisory Group on the Work Programme and Directions of the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute and is a current member of the UNICRI Board of Trustees.

Candidate from Europe

VAN DIJK, Jan J. M. — Degree in law, Ph.D. in criminology

Born: 1947

Nationality: Netherlands

From 1989 onwards, Jan J. M. van Dijk has been Director of Crime Prevention at the Ministry of Justice and Professor of Criminology at Leyden University; he was senior researcher and Director of the Research and Documentation Centre at the Ministry of Justice from 1976 to 1982.

At the University of Nijmegen he was lecturer in criminology from 1971 to 1976.

Mr. van Dijk was also a member of the Interministerial Steering Committee on Crime Prevention (1985-1990), and has been Chairman of the Board of the National Platform for Crime Prevention and Control since 1992, a member of the Editorial Board of the Netherlands *Journal of Criminology* and the *Victimological Review*, and member of the Parliamentary Advisory Committee on Justice of the Netherlands Labour Party since 1987. He was co-founder and first Chairman of the National Organization of Victim Assistance (1984-1989).

Mr. van Dijk has participated in various committees of experts of the Council of Europe and was General Rapporteur of, *inter alia*, the VIIth Research Conference of the Council of Europe, the World Society of Victimology Symposium at Jerusalem (1988) and the Interregional Seminar on Corruption at The Hague (1989).

He is General Co-ordinator of the International Crime Survey, in collaboration with UNICRI.

Candidates from East Europe

BÁRD, Károly — Degrees in law and sociology

Born: 7 May 1951

Nationality: Hungarian

Károly Bárd is a former Deputy Minister of Justice and is currently Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Justice. From 1991 until 1993, he was Chairman of the Government Commission set up to prepare the ratification of the European Human Rights Convention by Hungary. Between 1989 and 1993, he was Director of the Institute for Penal Sciences at the Eötvös Loránd University. Since

1993 he has been Agent of the Hungarian Government before the European Commission and the European Court of Human Rights, representing Hungary before the United Nations Human Rights Committee. He lectures, on a part-time basis, on criminal justice, human rights and the Council of Europe at the Eötvös Loránd University and at the Central European University.

Mr. Bárd has been the head of the Hungarian delegation to the Committee on Crime Problems in the Council of Europe and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. He is a member of the Advisory Board of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control and a member of the Board of Directors of the International Association of Penal Law. He is the author of numerous publications on crime and justice, criminal procedure and human rights.

ČOTIC, Dušan L.L. B., M.A., L.L. D.

Born: 1922

Nationality: Yugoslav

In Yugoslavia, including its former republics, Dušan Čotic was Federal Deputy Secretary of Justice; Judge of the Federal Supreme Court, acting since 1982 as Vice-President and Chairman of the Criminal Division of the Court; he is professor of criminal law at the University of Belgrade and chief editor of the Collection of Court Decisions in Yugoslavia.

Mr. Čotic is experienced in criminal law and criminological research and is the author of several books and numerous articles that have been published in Yugoslav and foreign publications. He has attended many international scientific meetings and conferences. For many years he was the president of Yugoslav associations for criminal law and criminology and chief editor of the *Yugoslav Review in Criminology and Criminal Law*.

Mr. Čotic was a member of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control from 1978. Between 1982 and 1990 he was Vice-Chairman of the Committee and Chairman from 1990 to 1992. During the period of his membership of the Committee, he participated in all Committee meetings, serving many times as chairman of specific working groups. He also attended the third, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. He was elected Vice-Chairman of the First Committee and Chairman of the Committee's Working Group at the Seventh Congress.

For many years, Mr. Čotic was a member of the ad hoc Advisory Group on the Work Programme and Directions of the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute, and is a current member of the UNICRI Board of Trustees.

He was awarded a testimonial in 1992 by the Secretary-General, in recognition of dedicated service in support of the United Nations programme on crime and justice.

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PROGRAMME QUESTIONS

Proposed programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice for the biennium 1996-1997

Note by the Secretary-General

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present note contains a summary of the proposed programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice for the biennium 1996-1997 for consideration by the Commission. The proposed programme of work is reflected in section 13, "crime control" of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 (A/50/6/Sect. 13). It will become final upon approval by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and by the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

I. OVERVIEW

2. The proposed programme of work is derived from programme 29, Crime prevention and criminal justice, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised (A/47/6/Rev.1). It is consistent with the Statement of Principles and Programme of Action adopted by the Assembly in resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 and the priority themes adopted by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1992/22 to guide the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

3. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch would be upgraded to a division, in order to reflect the expanded mandates of the programme adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. The Division will provide substantive servicing to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and prepare the quinquennial United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders.

II. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

4. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1992/1 of February 1992, established the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as a functional commission of the Council, in accordance with the statement of principles and programme of action contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/152 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme. The Commission's functions are to provide policy guidance to the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice; develop, monitor and review the implementation of the programme; facilitate and help to coordinate the activities of the interregional and regional institutes; mobilize the support of Member States for the crime prevention and criminal justice programme; and prepare for the congresses. The Commission is composed of 40 members, elected by the Economic and Social Council for a term of three years, and meets annually.

III. PROGRAMME OF WORK

5. During the biennium 1996-1997, the programme will continue to focus on providing Member States with timely and practical assistance and advisory services, and on enabling the Commission to perform its mandated function as the principal policy-making body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. Efforts under the programme will also be directed at assisting Member States in the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime, adopted by the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime held in 1994, and subsequently approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/159 of 23 December 1994. In addition, the follow-up of the conclusions and recommendations

of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in May 1995, will provide another important area of work.

A. Subprogramme 1. Operational activities, planning and overall coordination

6. During the biennium 1994-1995, in accordance with Council resolution 1994/22, technical assistance activities were oriented towards facilitating exchange of information (e.g. clearing-house functions); contributing to training activities organized by other entities, such as intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations; organizing training on specific issues, upon the request of Member States or an organization; and contributing to broader operational activities implemented by the United Nations.

7. During the biennium 1996-1997, the subprogramme will continue to assist the Commission in coordinating crime prevention and criminal justice activities carried out by United Nations entities and in collaboration with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as the professional and scientific community; coordinate the contribution of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme to special missions of the United Nations; and coordinate the contributions of the regional and interregional institutes on crime prevention and control, integrating their work into that of the programme. The subprogramme will focus on establishing a solid foundation for carrying out efficiently expanded operational activities. This will involve establishing effective channels of communication with Governments, developing procedures and practices for project formulation, implementation and evaluation, and strengthening the global information network on crime and justice. The subprogramme will also provide support to the advisory services conducted by the interregional advisers on crime prevention and control.

Activities

1. International cooperation

External relations. Cooperation with intergovernmental organizations including the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States (OAS), the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the European Union (EU), various subregional organizations, relevant non-governmental organizations, particularly through the mechanisms established in the context of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, and with research and scientific institutions on operational activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

2. Parliamentary services

(a) Parliamentary documentation. Annual reports to the General Assembly on crime prevention and criminal justice and on activities of the African Institute for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; annual report to the Economic and Social Council on the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; annual report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on technical cooperation and advisory services; cooperation and coordination of activities in crime prevention and criminal justice; and activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and other institutes.

(b) Ad hoc expert groups and related preparatory work. Ad hoc expert groups on coordination of practical assistance to Member States in crime prevention and criminal justice and on extradition and international cooperation (RB/XB).

3. Published material

(a) Non-recurrent publication: Training and skills manual for United Nations civil police officers.

(b) Technical material. Databases on results of a survey of available training opportunities and facilities; needs of Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and the possibilities of cooperation; a roster of experts in different disciplines in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

4. Information materials and services

Booklets, pamphlets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits. One leaflet each on the structure and function of the programme; activities of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; the Ninth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; and technical cooperation offered under the programme; and 20 lectures to high-ranking law enforcement and criminal justice officials from developing countries and central and eastern European countries.

5. Operational activities

(a) Advisory services on needs assessment and development of project proposals

(b) Two regional seminars in cooperation with the regional institutes on policy development and implementation, and on law reform and improvement of the criminal justice system; contributions to 24 training seminars in cooperation with specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and other institutions on issues of administration of justice; six interregional training courses in the context of the follow-up to the Ninth Congress. Ten fellowships for training courses on selected topics of the priority themes of the programme (XB).

(c) Two field projects on: penal and procedural legislation and infrastructure building of the criminal justice system; criminal law and criminal justice reform; and contribution to field projects of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (XB).

6. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Coordination of operational activities and advisory services with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and relevant specialized agencies.

B. Subprogramme 2. Collaborative action against transnational crime

8. The General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council have stressed the importance of international cooperation to prevent and control national and transnational crime, particularly in its new and sophisticated forms. They also established, as the first priority theme of the programme, national and transnational crime, organized crime, economic crime, including money-laundering, and the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment. By its resolution 1994/12, the Economic and Social Council requested the Commission to continue to accord high priority to this question and to act as focal point in the field. In 1994, assistance was provided in the organization of the International Conference on Preventing and Controlling Money Laundering and the Use of the Proceeds of Crime. The World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime was also organized.

9. During the biennium, the subprogramme will aim at: (a) strengthening regional and international cooperation in preventing and controlling national and transnational crime, particularly in its most dangerous dimensions, as well as new and sophisticated forms; (b) assisting States in adopting a generally agreed concept of organized crime as a basis for more compatible national responses and more effective international cooperation; (c) assisting States in the specific actions required for the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime; and (d) assisting States in integrating and consolidating their efforts to prevent and combat organized transnational crime in all its forms and promoting the fundamental principles of the maintenance of the rule of law, sound public administration and good governance.

Activities

1. International cooperation

(a) Promotion of legal instruments. Promotion of: the United Nations model treaties on extradition, mutual assistance in criminal matters, the transfer of proceedings and the transfer of prisoners; implementation guidelines and training modalities against corruption; guidelines for the prevention and control of the various forms of economic crime, including international fraud and embezzlement; legal instruments and methods for the protection of the environment through criminal law.

(b) External relations. Cooperation with OECD, the Council of Europe, OAS, OAU, the European Union, the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol), various subregional organizations, relevant non-governmental organizations, particularly through the mechanisms established in the context of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, research and scientific institutions on the prevention and control of organized transnational crime, the control of the proceeds of crime, environmental offences, the prevention and control of the smuggling of illegal migrants, international traffic in minors, the prevention and control of terrorist crimes, and the prevention and control of corruption; and contribution to the activities of the international task force on the feasibility of establishing an international training centre for law enforcement and judicial personnel, in accordance with the recommendation of the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime.

2. Parliamentary services

(a) Parliamentary documentation. Three reports to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime; and the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; nine reports to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on the collection and dissemination of information on the patterns and occurrence of organized transnational crime and measures to prevent and control it; the impact of a convention or conventions against organized transnational crime; international, regional and other initiatives for the prevention and control of the laundering of the proceeds of crime and the control of such proceeds; the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment and activities developed pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/15 and its annex; economic crime; progress in the establishment and the activities of an international training centre for law enforcement and judicial personnel against organized transnational crime.

(b) Ad hoc expert groups. One ad hoc expert group on the elaboration of training curricula and materials, as well as the design of special courses for higher legal education for the prevention and control of money-laundering, and the control of the proceeds of crime.

3. Published material

(a) International Review of Criminal Policy; Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Newsletter

(b) Technical material. Training manual for law enforcement and judicial personnel on the detection, investigation, prosecution and adjudication of offences related to money laundering and the control of the proceeds of crime; manual for practitioners in the area of environmental protection through the use of criminal law; databases on: legislation and methods for preventing and controlling crime by means of extradition, mutual assistance in criminal matters, transfer of proceedings, transfer of penal sanctions and transfer of prisoners; environmental protection through the use of criminal law; measures for tracing, monitoring and forfeiture of the proceeds of crime, monitoring of large-scale cash transactions and other means of preventing and controlling the laundering of the proceeds of crime; rosters of individual and institutional experts on environmental crime; and on the prevention and control of organized transnational crime.

4. Information materials and services

Booklets, pamphlets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits. Six fact sheets for the network of government-appointed national correspondents in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice; booklet on the United Nations and crime prevention and criminal justice (third edition); handbook on the Tenth Congress preparations, as a guide for national preparatory committees and for relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (RB/XB).

5. Operational activities

(a) Advisory services on: needs assessment of the adequacy of legislative and regulatory measures, treaty development, the development of criminal justice infrastructures and the upgrading of the skills of criminal justice personnel; establishment of mechanisms for the detection, investigation and prosecution of environmental offences; collection, analysis and dissemination of statistics and information on organized transnational crime; developing structures and capabilities of national criminal justice systems; development of educational programmes; elaboration and adoption of preventive measures ensuring a clear identification of position of the owners of companies and accurate information on acquisitions and transfers, high ethical standards in public administration, the business sector, financial institutions and relevant professions.

(b) Two regional seminars on improving the capacity of the criminal justice system to deal with organized criminal activities; one regional seminar on the prevention of the displacement of money-laundering activity from the banking sector to non-supervised businesses and professions offering financial services, as well as on techniques for identifying such businesses and professions and determining the most appropriate methods of extending reporting requirements to non-banking financial institutions and areas other than banking or financial institutions; and two special training seminars, in cooperation with the regional institutes for investigative and judicial personnel, on intelligence collection and analysis concerning organized transnational crime and for criminal justice personnel and other government officials on gathering, analysing and exchanging information on criminal organizations and related activities (XB).

6. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and UNDP concerning the role of criminal law in protecting the environment, with the International Organization for Migration, International Maritime Organization (IMO), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations

Children's Fund (UNICEF), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on measures against the international trafficking in minors and the illegal trafficking in aliens; cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of information on the trafficking of nuclear material and on the provision of practical assistance to Member States seeking to upgrade the capacity of their criminal justice system to deal with this problem.

C. Subprogramme 3. Crime prevention planning and criminal justice management

10. During the biennium 1994-1995, activities were oriented towards assisting Member States in crime prevention planning and criminal justice management, in particular through progressive development and implementation of the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network (UNCJIN).

11. During 1996-1997, the subprogramme will aim at: (a) further strengthening and expanding the clearing-house functions of the programme; (b) promoting consistent, cost-effective, fair and humane crime prevention and criminal justice policies through the application of modern management techniques and recent advances in science and technology; (c) increasing the awareness of Governments of the importance of including crime prevention elements in national development plans and of ongoing collaboration with criminal justice agencies, particularly through the provision of information on crime trends; (d) assisting in the upgrading of criminal justice statistical capabilities in order to permit data collection, collation, analysis and utilization for rational decision-making and increasing public awareness of the social, economic and other costs of crime; and (e) encouraging the responsiveness of crime prevention and criminal justice policies to local needs and traditions, using indigenous mechanisms and community participation. The United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network will be developed and expanded further in order to respond to the needs of Member States, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition. The results of the formerly quinquennial surveys on crime trends, henceforth conducted biennially, will be regularly disseminated. Special attention will be given to the prevention and control of urban crime, as well as juvenile and violent criminality. In that context, attention will also be given to the improvement of the administration of juvenile justice. Ways and means of treating prisoners suffering from AIDS and those infected with HIV, on the basis of national experiences and needs, will be explored and promoted.

Activities

1. International cooperation

(a) Promotion of legal instruments. Promotion of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Urban Crime and the Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency.

(b) External relations. Cooperation with the Council of Europe, OAS, OAU and EU, as well as with relevant non-governmental organizations, particularly through the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, on the improvement of criminal justice administration and management and on the prevention and control of urban, juvenile and violent crime.

2. Parliamentary services

(a) Parliamentary documentation. Annual reports to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on the improvement of computerization in criminal justice management and on surveys of crime trends.

(b) Ad hoc expert groups and related preparatory work. Two expert group meetings on the analysis of the results of the Fifth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (1990-1992); criminal justice management and information projects (RB/XB).

3. Published material

(a) Three issues of two recurrent publications. UNCJIN Crime and Justice Letter and *Crime and Justice in the World:*

(b) Non-recurrent publications. Guide on development and analysis of criminal justice statistics, including the question of transnational crime (XB);

(c) Technical material. United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network; databases on crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems; preventive measures and public policies to deal with such types of criminality as burglary, violent theft and street crime; and the sixth and seventh United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems.

4. Information materials and services

Exhibits and other visual materials. Model curricula, audio-visual material on education, training and public awareness in crime prevention, including computer diskettes with data of the United Nations surveys of crime trends; and wall charts and leaflets on trends in crime and justice in the world.

5. Operational activities

(a) Advisory services on needs assessment in the computerization of criminal justice administration, and model legislation and other measures for the prevention and control of urban crime and violent and juvenile criminality;

(b) One interregional seminar on the collection, collation, analysis and utilization of crime prevention and criminal justice data, including the use of the United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network (RB/XB).

6. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Collaboration with UNESCO on education in crime prevention in the urban and mass media context; with WHO on clinical management of HIV-infected prisoners and those with AIDS; with the International Labour Organization and UNICEF on the improvement of juvenile justice.

D. Subprogramme 4. Crime prevention and criminal justice standards and norms

12. During the biennium 1994-1995, activities included the provision of training courses and advisory services to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, on the promotion of the use and application of United Nations standards and norms and on the elaboration of relevant manuals and handbooks and development of information-gathering systems.

13. During the biennium 1996-1997, activities will aim at fostering progressive crime prevention and criminal justice practice and assisting countries in accomplishing necessary reforms in line with their respective systems and new requirements in order to make use of these instruments. Primary emphasis will be placed on the application of existing United Nations standards and norms.

Activities

1. International cooperation

(a) Promotion of legal instruments. Promotion of five instruments: the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Bejing Rules); the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (The Riyadh Guidelines); the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty; the Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-Legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions; and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules); monitoring of the implementation of five instruments: the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners; the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, together with the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials; the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power; and the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary; and promoting the establishment of cooperative arrangements in criminal matters at the bilateral, regional and international levels, on the basis of United Nations model treaties on international cooperation in criminal justice matters and the existing standards and norms for the preservation and reinforcement of democracy and justice based on the rule of law.

(b) External relations. Liaison with the Council of Europe, EU, the Commonwealth Secretariat, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and academic institutions on issues of the application and promotion of criminal justice standards and norms.

2. Parliamentary services

(a) Parliamentary documentation. Reports to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and on the development of minimum rules for the administration of criminal justice and the use and application of selected United Nations standards and norms.

(b) Ad hoc expert groups and related preparatory work. Three ad hoc expert group meetings on promotion of the use and application of United Nations standards and norms; making juvenile justice standards work; the use of United Nations model treaties on international cooperation in criminal justice matters (XB).

3. Published material

(a) Recurrent publication. Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

(b) Four non-recurrent publications. Training manuals for criminal justice staff on non-custodial measures; training manual for law enforcement officials on United Nations standards and norms in the administration of justice; training manual for prison officials on United Nations standards and norms in the administration of justice; and strategy for effective prevention of urban crime and violent criminality, including the issue of victims (XB).

(c) Technical material. Databases on the use and application of selected United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice; and results of exchange of information with Member States, intergovernmental and other organizations relevant to the control of firearms.

4. Information materials and services

(a) Booklets. The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners; the United Nations standards and norms in juvenile justice; the United Nations Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials; and the activities of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division regarding the application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (XB).

(b) Six fact sheets on selected United Nations standards and norms for special groups of criminal justice professionals (XB).

5. Operational activities

Advisory services on needs assessment and development of project proposals to developing countries and countries with economies in transition regarding their criminal justice systems, their stage of legislative development and their implementation of legal provisions.

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REVIEW OF PRIORITY THEMES

Note verbale dated 25 May 1995 from the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna

The Permanent Mission of Italy presents its compliments to the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and has the honour to herewith enclose the text of the preliminary report prepared by the International Task-Force on the study of feasibility for the establishment of an international training centre for law enforcement and criminal justice personnel (the first meeting of which was held at Rome from 17 to 18 May 1995, at the invitation of the Italian Government).

The Permanent Mission of Italy has the honour also to request that the report be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourth session.

The Permanent Mission of Italy avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna the assurances of its highest consideration.

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Preliminary report of the meeting of the international task force to study the feasibility of establishing an international training centre for law enforcement and criminal justice personnel, held at Rome from 17 to 18 May 1995

1. The World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, held at Naples, Italy, from 21 to 23 November 1994, adopted a resolution entitled "Establishment of an international task force" (A/49/748, annex, chap. I, sect. B). In that resolution, the World Ministerial Conference expressed its appreciation for the proposals of the Government of Italy to organize an international task force for the elaboration of proposals on the feasibility of establishing an international training centre for law enforcement and criminal justice personnel.

2. A preliminary meeting of the task force was held at Rome from 17 to 18 May 1995, at the invitation of the Italian Government. The following States were represented: Argentina, Canada, China, Colombia, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela.

3. The discussions were opened on the basis of a document presented by the Italian delegation containing various proposals on the implementation of the above-mentioned resolution. The main problems that the task force was confronted with were related to:

(a) Location, structure and status of the centre;

(b) Objectives of the centre;

(c) Organization of the courses;

(d) Programmes and activities;

(e) Costs and funding of the centre.

4. A general agreement was reached that, in the short term, the most logical location for the training centre would be the premises of the existing centre of advanced studies for personnel of law enforcement agencies, in the building of the Italian Ministry of the Interior, situated at Rome in Via di Priscilla. The task force welcomed and accepted the generous offer of the Italian Government to provide a location for the training centre. In the long run, other solutions might be envisaged, taking into consideration the achievements of the training centre during its transitional period.

5. It was considered that setting up the centre as a United Nations institute would not be advisable as it would lead to many difficulties (international status of personnel, level of salaries, diplomatic privileges, *accord de siège*, tax exemption etc.). It seemed preferable for the centre to be an international training centre under the auspices and within the framework of the United Nations. It was emphasized that the centre should not be a scientific or research institute but should focus its activities on operative matters, drawing on the expertise of government officials and magistrates.

6. A management board open to representatives of Italian administrations and representatives of interested Governments and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat could act as a steering committtee; that proposal would need further elaboration.

7. The objectives of the centre could be drawn from the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime (A/49/748, annex, chap. I, sect. A), in particular the principle of concerted action to enhance at all levels international cooperation in the fight against organized transnational crime. Although the centre would provide training and technical assistance for law enforcement and criminal justice personnel from developing countries or countries in transition, it would coordinate its activities with other institutions to avoid duplication of effort.

8. The centre would provide a forum in which persons responsible for making and implementing law enforcement and criminal justice policy could identify impediments to international cooperation and find practical means to overcome such impediments based on national experiences. In general, each of the courses, seminars and workshops organized by the centre should be held for a period not to exceed four weeks (the maximum suitable length), should be of a specialized character and should take into consideration the geographical areas of the participants. Special seminars might also be organized "on request".

9. As for the programmes and activities of the centre, a preliminary list of items was examined; that list would be subject to enlargement, depending on proposals that might be made by various States before the second meeting of the task force.

10. On the cost of the project and the organizational, administrative and functional resources of the centre, it was stated that the Italian Government intended to provide the site for the centre, as well as the administrative staff and the infrastructure needed for its functioning (interpreters, documentation, hardware and software); it was also considering offering accommodation and board to participants in the courses, seminars and workshops organized by the centre. An evaluation of the costs was being carried out by the Italian Government.

11. Other Governments would be invited to make contributions on a voluntary basis for the activities of the centre, including special projects, texts and documentation in foreign languages. Travel expenses of participants, teachers and experts from their countries who would become temporary members of the staff should, in principle, be borne by the respective Governments. In this context, special needs of participants from developing countries or countries in transition should be taken into consideration.

12. At its second meeting, the task force would further elaborate the project, keeping in mind the proposals and suggestions of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and the various States represented at the first meeting. Such proposals and suggestions should be sent to the Italian Government, if possible by 30 June 1995.

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TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES
WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES AND ENTITIES

Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 1994/16, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme", the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to give effect to General Assembly resolutions 46/152, 47/91 and 48/103 and to Council resolutions 1992/22 and 1993/31 by strengthening the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat, by providing it with the resources required for the full implementation of its mandates and by establishing one post at the D-2 level for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, if necessary by redeploying overall existing resources. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to provide, within existing overall resources, support and training for the enhancement of the operational capacity of the programme.

2. In its resolution 49/158, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, particularly its technical cooperation capacity", the General Assembly made a similar request to the Secretary-General. In that resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide adequate funds to build and maintain the institutional capacity of the programme to respond to requests of Member States for assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

3. The report of the Secretary-General (E/1994/13) on progress made in the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22 and 1993/31 and the report of the Secretary-General (A/49/593) on progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 46/152, 47/91 and 48/103 may be consulted for more precise information on the mandates for strengthening the programme and on the activities carried out in the period from August 1993 to October 1994, with special emphasis on operational activities. The present report should be read in conjunction with the note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.15/1995/10) on the proposed programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice for the biennium 1996-1997, including the proposal of the Secretary-General to upgrade the Branch to a division, strengthening its staff with two additional posts at the Professional level.